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Best French Whalebone Corsets 50c.
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The best paint in the market for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sold by agents for Pittsburgh, McTarnan & McKennan, Druggists and dealers in Paints, Dry and Mixed Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish and Brushes of all grades lower than the lowest. tf

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

A BATCH OF NOMINATIONS.

An Excited Concourse of Office-Seekers at the Capitol—General Satisfaction at Mr. Motley's Appointment—Ratification of Treaties—Cuba and Neutrality—The Freedmen's Bureau—The Indian Ring.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1869.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

The nominations to-day were forty-nine from the Postoffice Department; twenty-three from the Treasury; thirteen from the State; six from the Attorney General's office, and the remainder from the war. They reached the Capitol at 1.30, when the lobby of the Senate Chamber was crowded with an excited concourse of anxious expectants. The list was at once taken to the so-called Presidential room for use of correspondents, and in a moment the crowd rushed for the door to find that policemen had been stationed there, and that no one but journalists were admitted. The excitement was not quite satisfactory to the noisy hordes, and for a while there was a good deal of loud talking and hard swearing among outsiders, who wanted to see the roll of appointments. After it had been taken into the Secretary's office they jammed in there to such an extent that it was found necessary to order them out and lock the doors, so that the clerks could go on with their business. Such a pushing and excited crowd has not been seen about the Senate chamber for a long time. For an hour or so after the nominations were delivered, they fairly overwhelmed the doorkeeper of the chamber with cards calling out Senators, and the matter became such a nuisance that several members of that body gave orders that no more messages should be brought to them. The nominations were all referred to appropriate committees, most of which will meet to-morrow for their consideration. That of Motley for the English mission gives general satisfaction. Two of the nominations are colored men, namely: Clay, a banker and broker in New Orleans, for Liberia, and Bassett, principal of the colored high school in Philadelphia, for Hayti. The friends of the former are appealing that he may not accept the mission to Hayti. It was offered to and declined by Fred. Douglass.

The Correspondents' Joke.

One of the incidents of the day was that some of the correspondents, who had been dreadfully worried by office-seekers, got up a bogus list of appointments, including the names of several of the most prominent lobbyists, and had it read out to the crowd in the lobby corridor in such a manner that some of the eager fellows accepted it *as bona fide*, till the great laughter among those who understood the thing convinced them that they had been sold.

Treaties Ratified.

The Senate went into executive session as soon as the President's proclamation was read, and remained with closed doors till adjournment, which took place at 5.30. Three treaties with Belgium, viz: one defining the rights of naturalized citizens, one for the protection of trade marks, and one enlarging the powers of Consuls, and one for the extradition of criminals, were ratified without amendment and after short debate. The rest of the day was spent on the Darien ship canal treaty. This will not be ratified as it now stands, but may be conditionally agreed to with amendments. The trouble with it, as Senators say, is that it involves the expenditure of over one hundred million dollars, though the statement seems incredible. Discussion on this treaty will probably be continued to-morrow.

Duration of Session.

The President says he will send in nominations as fast as possible. The general opinion is that the session may be closed by the end of next week, though debate on the treaties may prolong it into the next month.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

The failure of the Freedmen's Bureau bill has led the Secretary of War and General Howard to an examination of the laws bearing on the continuance of that bureau. They have decided on careful consideration that the scope of these laws is such as to continue the claims and educational branches, contrary to the opinion generally held, till Congress directly orders their suspension. It has been determined, however, in obedience to the prevalent desire, to reduce expenses to the lowest available figure, and after the first of May there will be but fifteen officials in each State, viz: One detailed officer to attend to payment of claims and settlement of bounties, and one Superintendent of Education, with a single clerk, and even those officials will be discharged just as soon as possible.

Cuba and the Neutrality Laws.

The Government has had under consideration the question of issuing a proclamation relative to Cuban matters, but the conclusion has been reached that it is not advisable to do so at present, for the reason that we have no official information of armed organizations in force, and positive instructions have, however, by order of the President, been sent from the Attorney General's office and Treasury Department to all customs and judicial officers to use their utmost endeavors to enforce the provisions of the neutrality law in regard to filibustering expeditions intended, or apparently intended for Cuba.

Office Seekers at the Departments.

At the Executive Departments here were crowded to-day with Congressmen and office seekers to such an extent that the Secretaries found it almost impossible to do any public business. Members of Congress are also with Secretaries Boutwell, and Creswell this evening. All hands are trying to dispose of offices and applicants as soon as possible. The New York revenue appointments, about which there is so much talk, will be sent in to-morrow or next day.

Supreme Court Decisions.

One of the decisions in the Supreme Court to-day was that by which it is already so far a State that it can sue and be sued as such, and that it is not held for debts contracted in the name of the State during the war by rebel officials. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion, and three judges dissented. The court also ruled that under the reconstruction laws it had no jurisdiction in the McArdle case.

The Indian Ring—Judgeship.

There is a great deal of unnecessary talk in some of the papers about candidates for the new Circuit Judgeship, created by the act of last session. It will be well enough to remember that the act in question does not take effect till next winter.

The Indian Ring
Succeeded in getting a treaty of the most objectionable character sent to the Senate about the time of the change in the administration. It is with the Miamis and Kansas, and is so drawn as to allow agents to get lands and great tracts of reservation by false location, &c. The treaty was drawn in the interest of land speculators.

To be Nominated.

It is expected that C. S. Fisher, of Cincinnati, will be nominated to-morrow for Commissioner of Pensions and General Parker for Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1869.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following nominations were sent in to-day: J. Lothrop Motley, Minister to England; Leopold Markbreit, of Ohio, Minister Resident to Bolivia; J. R. Partridge, of Maryland, Minister to Nicaragua; Wm. A. Pile, of Missouri, Minister to Venezuela; J. Russell Jones, of Ohio, Minister to Belgium; John S. Carlisle, of West Virginia, Minister to Stockholm; J. R. Clay, of Louisiana, Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia; R. C. Kirk, of Ohio, Minister Resident to the Argentine Republic; S. A. Hurlbut, Minister resident to Bogota; Silas A. Hudson, of Iowa, Minister Resident to Guatemala; E. D. Rossell, colored, of Pennsylvania, Minister Resident and Consul General to Hayti; Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Russia; Jos. G. Jay, of New York, Minister to Austria; L. D. Eaton, United States Marshal Eastern District Tennessee; Peter S. Cassell, United States Marshal Eastern District Connecticut; George Marshall, Associate Justice of Washington Territory; Jas. A. Adams, United States Attorney Southern District Mississippi; Wm. G. Whipple, Attorney Western District Arkansas.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—Edward Becker, First District of Kentucky; R. E. Hunt, Seventh District of Pennsylvania; Wm. Kennedy, Fifth District of Tennessee; Edward Rule, Sixth District of Pennsylvania; Edward Rule, sixth District of Pennsylvania.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Daniel W. Lockwood, Fifth District of Tennessee; Enoch Emery, Fifth District of Illinois; Thos. Harrison, Wyoming; S. S. Lane, eighth District Michigan; Joseph L. Watson, Montana; John H. Brinckerhoff, Sixth District of Pennsylvania; Joseph Casebeer, Sixth District of Pennsylvania; Edward Rule, sixth District of Pennsylvania.

Postmasters—Jacob N. Webber, Killbourne City, Wis.; James Shannon, Kenosha, Wis.; John H. Cameron, Ottawa, Ill.; Josiah H. Fuller, Farmington, Minn.; W. H. Russell, Muscatine, Iowa; Francis Fraley, Kansas City, Mo.; H. S. Osborne, St. Johns, Mich.; Wm. Tracy, Flint, Mich.; E. Jones, Wyandotte, Kan.; Wm. Cassidy, Jeffersville, Ill.; Cyrus Hall, Shelbyville, Ill.; Stewart Pierce, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Jos. Bailey, Jr., Reading, Pa.; Wm. Hall, Norristown, Pa.; Wm. M. Minteer, Pittstown, N. J.; Jas. Bell, Jr., Trenton, N. J.; James S. Slocum, Scranton, Pa.; David D. Diefenderfer, Allentown, Pa.; A. K. Rhein, Carlisle, Pa.; Geo. Hoffman, Lancaster, Pa.; Wm. Hall, Harrisburg, Pittston, Pa.; H. P. Moody, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.; David Tidball, New Castle, Pa.; H. K. Hall, Meadville, Pa.; Wm. Hall, Titusville, Pa.; waters, O.; Henry Stevenson, Greenville, O.; Mrs. Mary A. Livingston, Greenville, O.; Alex. A. B. Hipp, Lebanon, O.

THE NAVY.

Rear Admiral Joseph Lanman has received preparatory orders to command the South Atlantic Squadron.

THE ARMY.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Duncan, Fifth Cavalry, is ordered to join his regiment in the Department of the Platte.

Assistant Quartermaster General Rufus Ingalls is ordered to relieve Brig. Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Atlantic, and will remain in charge of the general depot. Meigs will relieve Ingalls as Chief of Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington. Deputy Quartermaster General Stewart Van Vliet, on completing the inventory of large quantities of Government stores, will take charge of the depots at Philadelphia and Schuylkill.

The President has ordered Captain James Thompson, Second Artillery, before the retiring board at Governor's Island, and Col. John C. Robinson, Forty-third Infantry, before the retiring board at New York, for examination. Col. John Dominick is relieved.

INTERNAL REVENUE DETECTIVES.

Commissioner Delano has issued the following order, viz: That all commissions of Internal Revenue Detectives appointed prior to the 1st day of April, 1869, shall terminate on the 30th day of April, 1869, shall terminate on said 30th of April.

THE SENATE IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate confirmed no nominations today. The session was spent in consideration of naturalization interests between the United States and England, Prussia, Austria, and several other German States. The Darien canal treaty was discussed, but no action was had upon it.

SELECT DINNER PARTY.

Probably the most select and distinguished dinner party which has assembled in Washington for several years was that given by Attorney General Evarts at his residence last evening. The guests gathered about a circular table lavishly decorated with flowers and elegant glass. The company was limited and were as follows: General Grant, Secretary Fish, Secretary Boutwell, Secretary Cox, Postmaster General Creswell, Attorney General Hoar, Secretary Rawlins, Attorney General Hoar, General Sherman, General Sheridan, Thornton, Chief Justice Chase, Speaker Blaine, Justice Nelson, Senator Sumner, Senator Anthony, British Minister Thornton, Thomas Ewing, Sr.

THE U. S. SENATE.

Meeting in Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1869.

The Senate met at noon, Mr. ANTHONY presiding.

Messrs. Hamlin and Casserly were appointed a committee to inform the President that the Senate was ready for business.

A recess was then adopted to meet at twelve o'clock.

The standing committees continue as at the last session.

The Senate then went into executive session, after a short, two hours session, open session, the doors were re-opened, and Mr. CAMERON, from the committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that they had performed that duty, and the President replied he would send his communications presently, and others as occasion might require.

A number of nominations were then received and the doors again closed.

The Senate adjourned at half past three.

CUBA.

Confiscation of Property Contemplated —Duke's Compliments to Washington—The Spaniards Fire the Woods—Insurgents to Mass Their Forces at Cinco Villas—Reported Shipment of Arms from New York, &c., &c.

KEY WEST, FLA., April 12.—A private letter has been received here from a reliable source in Havana, which says the Government intends to confiscate the property of all suspected parties. The writer urges Cubans now in the United States to lose no time in placing their property in the hands of foreigners.

HAVANA, April 12.—The *Diario* reports that the insurgents at Lignane decapitated a young girl and shot two others.

Brig. Gen. Tetonia, of the Spanish army, has arrived at Manzanillo.

Captain General Dulce, at a recent meeting of officers here, said that the Spanish flag had complimented the volunteers for their courage and zeal.

The *Diario* says the woods surrounding Puerto Principe have been set on fire, and adds that the troops will soon clear the vicinity of rebels. Many small bands of insurgents are operating near Cinco Villas. Their numbers are increasing in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, and it is supposed they are going to Cinco Villas, where they will mass their forces. This movement, it is thought, explains the recent disappearance of rebels from the jurisdiction of Jigunani.

A report was in circulation yesterday that Cespedes had been captured, but it proves to be unfounded.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The *Post* says it is reported that a fast sailing steamer of about 700 tons left this port a few days ago to aid the Cuban insurgents. It is said after she left port a number of guns were put on board. She took out one hundred and twenty men, nearly all of them Americans.

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

Election of a School Board—Depot Robbed of Goods and Money.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., April 12, 1869.

At the election for School Board to-day, Geo. Hallum and Wm. Brush, Jr., were chosen. A school house was destermined on by a large majority.

Last night the depot at this place was robbed of merchandise and money to the value of fifty dollars. C.

INDIANA.

The Legislative Trouble—The Bolting Democratic Members Sworn In—Consideration of the Fifteenth Amendment Postponed.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—The bolting members of the House appeared this afternoon and were sworn in, and the House completed their organization by a resolution continuing the officers and employees of the last session.

After the passage of the resolution, Speaker Stanton tendered his resignation as Speaker of the House, and Hon. Geo. A. Buskirk, Republican of Monroe county, was elected Speaker, on motion of Mr. Pierce, Republican of Porter county, a resolution was adopted postponing action on the Fifteenth Amendment until Tuesday, the 11th of May.

In the Senate there was no quorum until after the passage of the resolution in the House, postponing action on the amendment question, when the Democratic members appeared and were qualified, and the regular business of the session was commenced.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 12, 10 P. M.

There was but little doing in the afternoon, and most grains were dull and lower. Mess pork closed dull at $21 for seller the month. In the evening there was no movement, in the grain market.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, April 12.—There is a liberal supply of cattle, and the average quality is fair. Prices are without change, ranging at 10@11c sales to-day 1,100 head. Sheep in good demand at 6@7c. Hogs in better request; 6@6½c for store pigs.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, April 12.—Wheat scarce and higher for white winter. No. 1 at $2 No. 2 at $2. No. 1 red winter $1 90. Corn dull and lower. Oats dull; coarse middlings $22. Rye $1 20.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, April 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; sales 1,000 bushels at 78c for new on track. Oats dull; sales 1,000 bushels at 56c. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull; sales 1 car choice Canada at $1 40. Canal freights dull; Wheat 7½c; Corn 5c; Barley 6c; Oats 4c. Receipts of Flour 9,000 bbls; Wheat 10,000 bush; Corn 1,000 bush; Barley 1,000 bush. Shipments of Flour 7,000 bbls; Wheat 10,000 bush; Corn 1,000 bush; Barley 1,000 bush.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—Cotton more active at an advance of ¼c; middling 28½@28¾c; sales of 3,000 bales; receipts 2,000 bales; exports 1,700 bales. Sugar is better demand; common 10½@10¾c; prime 11½c; yellow clarified 12½@12¾c; prime 13½c; off grades 12½@12¾c; prime 13½c. Molasses 65@70c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn 90c@$1. Oats 70@75c. Pork $31 50@$32. Bacon—shoulders 16½c; clear sides 20c. Lard 19½@20c. Whiskey $1 25@$1 26. Sugar—fair to good refining 10½@10¾c.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, April 12.—Cotton in improved demand; low middlings 26½c; good ordinary 26½@27c.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Dr. Cook, who professionally attended the Captain and mate of the emigrant ship James Foster, Jr., contracted a fever from them and died on Sunday.

Thurlow Weed is on his way home from the South, driven thence by the importunities of office-seekers.

Jeff. Davis writes he will return to this country this spring, and engage in some business.

The Odd Fellows of St. Louis are making extensive preparations for the semi-centennial anniversary of the order and reunion, on the 26th of April. Efforts will be made to make the celebration second in point of numbers to that at Philadelphia, which city was been selected by the Grand Lodge for the major celebration. Received here on various railroads has been secured, and thousands of persons are expected in St. Louis.

Roseller's Hotel and two adjoining buildings, at Clifton, Ontario, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $80,000.

It is stated the war on the brokers was summarily wound up on Saturday by the new Commissioner, Mr. Delano, who sent a telegram to Collector Silcock, of the Twenty-second District, on Saturday, containing instructions which virtually exempt the brokers from license, which, if collected, would amount to ten millions a year.

The effect of the recent action of the President and Congress on reconstruction, especially in Virginia, is of the most cheering character. Letters from Richmond say that it seems as if a load of depression has been lifted from the spirits of the people, and that the satisfaction with the action of Congress is well nigh unanimous, the only exception being some few sullen reactionists who still harbor the ghost of the rebellion and spit upon the flag. Confidence already revives in the permanence, and the doubt and uncertainty which has been consequent upon their chaotic condition is being removed. The people are beginning to forecast plans for the future and to spend for a long time increased business activity. It is believed that the material prosperity of the State will be advanced many millions in this section of Congress.

At a meeting of the Western Elevating Company of Buffalo yesterday afternoon, which was fully attended, two propositions were discussed: First, to dissolve the present association; second, to reduce the rates of elevating and receiving grain from canal boats to one-half cent per bushel. Both points were fully discussed, and the prevailing sentiment was that elevating can be done more cheaply by an association than by individuals, and the feeling was general that the proper course to pursue is to reduce the rates to one-half cent per bushel.

Four inches of snow fell at Ottawa, Illinois, yesterday. It also snowed at Springfield yesterday, quite a large quantity falling, which melted as it fell. It was very cold at Chicago, with appearances favorable to a snow storm last night.

Henry Arcularius, formerly a prominent Democratic politician of New York city, died quite destitute, in New York Hotel.

Deputy Sheriff Mercer pleaded guilty of permitting the escape of King, the bond robber, and will be sentenced to-day.

The Cuban Junta held a meeting at the St. Julien Hotel, New York, yesterday, to hear the report of the delegates who have returned from Washington. The report and proceedings of the Junta were kept secret, but it is understood a statement was made that the Cuba revolutionists has set sail from a South-ern port, under command of a distinguished American officer.

A mass meeting of Germans was held at the Stadt Theater, New York, on Sunday, for the purpose of giving expression to German sentiment in regard to the proposed amendments to the excise law. About 2,500 persons were present, representatives of various clubs or societies being in attendance. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Osterburg, formerly Charge d'Affairs to Mexico, and Mr. Gess.

A somewhat noted character named E. L. Gilman committed suicide Sunday night or yesterday morning in a basement saloon at the corner of Madison and Clark streets, Chicago, in a special Chicago *Times* report, covered at about nine o'clock yesterday morning, lying on his back on a table in the saloon, directly under a common gas chandelier, from one of the burners of which a rubber tube extended into his mouth. Under his head was a cigar box, and over his face a handkerchief, which served to prevent the escape of the gas from his mouth. When discovered he was apparently dead, although it is asserted that the testimony of the coroner's jury, which was called immediately after the discovery, was to the effect that signs of life, but no attempt was made to resuscitate them. There seems no doubt, however, that the man committed suicide in the manner named.

The Legislature of Illinois will reassemble at Springfield on Wednesday next, the 14th inst., after a recess of nearly five weeks. It is not anticipated that any new business will be inaugurated, but simply on bills which Gov. Palmer has vetoed.

On Saturday evening, at Jarrettsville, Harford county, Maryland, Miss Cairns shot and killed Nicholas McComas. About twenty persons were present at the party at the house of the hotel, when Miss Cairns suddenly appeared, and drawing a pistol, shot and killed Mr. McComas. The alleged cause of the murder was seduction.

Fourteen cases of Martel brandy, said to have been landed by one of the Cunard steamers that sailed Saturday, were seized from a store on South street, New York, Saturday evening, by revenue officers.

In the United States Circuit Court in New York, suit was brought yesterday by James and Anna Sperry, of Connecticut, against the Erie Railroad, to recover the amount of dividends on sixty-four shares of stock purchased by them, and to compel said company to make a statement of its financial affairs.

The *Imperialist*, a weekly journal recently started in New York, is about to collapse.

Both branches of the New York City Council yesterday adopted resolutions expressing sympathy with the Cuban patriots.

Suit has been brought in the Supreme Court of New York for the purpose of confirming the American Merchants' Union Express Company in the use of property transferred to it by the Merchants' Union Company.

The revenue cutter Lincoln sailed from San Francisco for Alaska yesterday. She visits Sitka during the months of May and June, thence to the Islands of St. George and St. Paul, on which Revenue officers will be stationed.

William McNamara committed suicide in Memphis yesterday, while suffering from *delirium tremens*.

A call is made upon John Trimble to accept the Republican nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court in Tennessee.

Gov. Wells yesterday addressed a large Republican meeting in Richmond, giving a history of the passage of the Virginia election bill by Congress, and attributing much of the success to his own exertions in the matter.

General Stoneman, with the Twenty-first Infantry, left Richmond yesterday for Baltimore, en route for Texas.

During the year ending March 1, 1869, the Cincinnati Gas Company manufactured 288,-982,300 feet of gas.

The new City Council of Cincinnati organized yesterday, electing James Fitzgerald President. Mayor Torrence was sworn in and took his seat.

A building occupied by the Portland (Me.) Packing Company, owned by Rumery & Barnham, was damaged by fire and water last evening to the extent of $4,000, insured for $9,000.

The Erie and Atlantic and Great Western roads are removing freights from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton depot, Cincinnati. The Little Miami has arranged to carry their freights, charging Bunn, Jr., were chosen. Arrangements have been made for through passenger trains on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road.

The spring races at Memphis commence on the 19th inst.

Taylor's oil refinery, at Wyoming, Canada, was burned yesterday, with 1,000 barrels of oil. Loss $12,000.

The Superior Court of Cincinnati yesterday gave a decision that the contract of the City Council, valuing property for park purposes, was legal.

The sale of ordnance and ordnance stores at the St. Louis arsenal commenced yesterday, and was attended by a large number of persons from different parts of the country. Among the articles were seven thirty-pound cannon, seventy thirty-two pounders, five forty-two pounders, and a number of other articles of cannon. There was also an immense amount of all kinds of artillery and cavalry accoutrements, and passage of all kinds was quite sold. Unusually high prices were obtained, the bulk running about $30,000. Two tons of powder of different kinds will be sold, a larger amount, it is said, than ever was offered at any one place before.

The Leavenworth Club gave Gen. Schofield a public reception at their rooms yesterday. A large number of citizens called and were cordially received by the General. Several other military gentlemen were present, among them Gen. Sheridan, Gen. M. R. Morgan, Gen. R. Card and Gen. Chauncey McKeever.

A fire broke out in the Kentuck Mine, Nevada, on the seven hundred foot level, last evening, and it was necessary to close the shafts again in order to smother the fire. It is supposed the fire still burns in Yellow Jacket, as the steam and vapor from the mine are much hotter than from Crown Point. A partial examination of the mines yesterday disclosed considerable damage in Kentuck and Yellow Jacket. Coffins were sent to Crown Point shaft yesterday afternoon, several bodies were removed, horribly disfigured, but still recognizable.

Honolulu advices to March 20 state that the ship King Philip was nearly destroyed by fire March 18, in the harbor of Honolulu. The fire was the work of an incendiary. One of the incendiary men was arrested. The ship King Philip was owned by Glidden & Williams, of Boston, and was under charter to Isaac Sloane at McKean's Island. Captain Killett, one of the oldest foreign residents of the island, died March 7th, at Kauai.

Cuban Wealth.

Various writers on Cuba—Thrasher, Humboldt, and others—have stated the profits of sugar planting at only from four to six per cent. on the cost and expenses. There are, besides, extraordinary dangers of fire and hurricane that may ruin an enterprise in an hour. A recent Cuban writer on the decline of the sugar industry states that plantations which cost at least $250,000 are bought with $80,000 or $90,000 of ready money, the rest to be paid in installments of $20,000 or $40,000. Even plantations bought on these terms bring ruin rather than riches to those who acquire them. Some pay with punctuality the installments; but more sink in debt. There has been too much slavery in Cuba, and too much Spanish extortion.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

HARRISBURG.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

Sharpsburg, New Castle and Butler Railroad Company—Masonic Savings Bank—Testimony of Interested Parties—Local Bills Passed.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, PA., April 12, 1869.

SENATE

Bills Introduced.

EVENING.—Mr. Graham introduced a bill incorporating the Sharpsburg, New Castle and Butler Railroad Company; authorizing the Councils of Allegheny City to purchase the rights of any or all chartered road companies whose roads are wholly or partly within the corporate limits of said city.

Both of Mr. Graham's bills just introduced were passed finally.

The Broadhead Murderers.

The bill from the House authorizing the Governor to offer two thousand dollars reward for the recapture of the Broadhead murderers was passed.

The conference committee on the bill allowing interested parties to testify in certain counties reported in favor of a general bill, and the report was adopted.

The Senate non-concurred in the House amendments to the registry bill, and appointed Messrs. Errett, Connell and Davis as a Conference Committee.

Mr. Wardell had the Westmoreland agricultural bill recommitted to the Judiciary Committee for examination as to the power of courts over such subjects.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Masonic Savings Bank.

Mr. Morgan called up the Senate bill incorporating the Masonic Deposit and Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, which was opposed by Brown of Clarion, and favored by Wilson and Morgan, and passed finally.

Remonstrances.

Mr. Wilson presented a remonstrance from Pittsburgh against the bill for the removal of the dead from the First Presbyterian Church yard.

Mr. Miller—Remonstrance from Bradlock's borough against a prohibitory liquor law for said borough.

Final Adjournment.

Mr. Wilson reported from the Ways and Means Committee the following joint resolution from the Senate for final adjournment next Friday. Several ineffectual attempts were made to call up this bill.

Amendments to Charters.

Mr. Webb introduced a bill requiring a majority of directors of a corporation for a quorum. Passed.

Trades Unions.

Mr. Foy introduced a bill authorizing mechanics, journeyman and laborers to form societies for their mutual benefit and protection. Also passed.

Exemption Law.

Mr. Clark, of Warren, introduced a bill extending the three hundred dollars exemption law to life estates. Passed.

The Philadelphia Police bill was passed.

Testimony of Interested Parties.

EVENING.—The special order was the consideration of a bill from the Senate allowing interested parties to testify. Messrs. Niles, Cunningham, Rogers and Hunter favored its passage, and were opposed by Mr. Cullough, Playford, Beans and McMiller. Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, supported it in a lengthy speech. The bill passed second reading, yeas 56; nays 38.

Not Favored.

The bill regulating licenses in Allegheny county, granting the District Attorney five dollars for each case in which he appears before the Board, will doubtless not pass, the feeling of the Allegheny delegation being against it. It was introduced only through courtesy to the Allegheny members.

Another Big Job.

EVENING.—Mr. Strang called up the Senate bill authorizing railroad and canal companies and all incorporated companies to have a number and other material interests, by purchase of stock and bonds, and guarantee of principal and interest. Mr. Duncan moved an amendment exempting oil operations from the provisions of the bill. Rejected. The bill then passed a second reading.

Adjournment on Friday.

Mr. Playford called up the Senate joint resolution for final adjournment next Friday. Passed finally.

Passed Finally.

The Conference Committee reported in favor of a general bill allowing interested parties to testify. Adopted. This, having been adopted by both houses, the bill goes to the Governor for approval.

The bill granting pensions to James Thompson and Daniel Bolivar, soldiers of 1812, residing in Fayette county, passed the House. The House passed the general tax bill.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Elections in Hungary and Croatia—An Expedition to be Sent Against Lopez by the Allies—Meeting of Conservatives in London—Policy of the Opposition in Regard to the Church Disestablishment Bill—Pardons by the Pope, &c., &c.

Meeting of Conservatives.

LONDON, April 12.—A meeting of Conservative members of Parliament was held to-night, over two hundred members being present. Disraeli was present and made a speech, in which he indicated the future policy of the party on the Irish Church question and announced amendments which would be proposed by the opposition to the bill now pending in the House of Commons. These proposed amendments are in effect identical with those made to the Irish Church since the reformation are to remain intact; that the Globe lands be retained by their present holders without purchase, and that union of Irish Church and Church of England cease in 1872. Important modifications of the financial sections of the bill are also proposed, including the establishment of a capitalized sum for support of the clergy, instead of granting of annuities, and application of a large portion of the church revenues to support of public worship and to defray the expenses of the management of the church; finally an effort is to be made to have all clauses in the bill referring to the Maynooth grant and *Regium Donum* stricken out. Mr. Disraeli's plan was favorably received, and the proceedings of the meeting marked by much enthusiasm.

Pardons Granted by the Pope.

LONDON, April 12.—The Pope, on the occasion of the jubilee in celebration of the 50th anniversary of his accession to the priesthood, granted pardons to large numbers of persons, including many political offenders.

Elections.

PESTH, April 12.—The elections in Hungary and Croatia have resulted largely in favor of the Deak party. There will be a majority of one hundred members in the new Diet.

Expedition Against Lopez.

LONDON, April 12.—The latest advices from Rio Janeiro state that the allies were preparing to send an expedition of 12,000 men from Asuncion into the interior of Paraguay in search of President Lopez.

Diplomatic Changes.

FLORENCE, April 12.—Bertinatti, Italian Minister at Constantinople, goes to Washington in the same capacity. Barbaloni succeeds him at Constantinople. Cardoza has been appointed Minister to London.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, April 12.—Arrived, steamer Helvetia, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 12.—The steamship Union, from New York via Brenmen, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, April 12.—Consols for money 93⅝; for account 93⅝. 5-20s 83¾. Stocks steady; Erie 22; Illinois 86¾.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, April 12.—Tallow 46s. Sugar quiet on spot; active afloat; spot 39s 3d; afloat 29s.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, April 12.—Petroleum 52@53½ francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, April 12.—Cotton 147 francs on spot.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, April 12.—Bonds 87¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—Cotton firmer but not higher; middling uplands 12½d; Orleans 12¾d; sales 12,000 bales.

California white wheat 9s 4d; red western 8s 8d@8s 10d. Western flour 25s 6d. Corn 28s 3d for new. Oats 5s 6d. Peas 38s.

Pork 105s. Beef 90s. Lard 72s. Cheese 77s. Bacon 62s 6d.

Common rosin 5s 3d. Spirits petroleum 9d; refined 1s 9d.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

School Director Elected—New City Officers Installed—State Musical Festival.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., April 12, 1869.

An election held here to-day for School Director resulted in the choice of Joel Myers, present incumbent, without opposition.

A. Cummings, elected Mayor on Monday last, and the balances of the new city officers, were duly inducted into office this evening.

The State Musical Festival to be held here next week, commencing Monday, promises to be a grand success. Several eminent vocalists and musicians from other States are to be present.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Important Decisions—Elaborate Opinion on the Texas Bond Case—The McArdle Case Dismissed—Decisions of the Court of Claims Reversed, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON April 12, 1869.

THE TEXAS BOND CASE.

Chief Justice Chase to-day rendered the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the State of Texas against Geo. M. White, James C. Dodd, John A. Harderburgh and others. The original suit was brought by the State of Texas to restrain defendants from receiving payment from the National Government for certain Texas indemnity bonds of the United States which plaintiff claims belong to the State. These bonds, it is alleged, were sold in 1855 and 1856 by authority of the insurgent Legislature of Texas, and the reconstructed government of the State now seeks to prevent payment of the value of the bonds to the holders deriving title through said insurgent Legislature. Various interesting and important collateral questions were also raised, relating to the jurisdiction of the court, the ability of plaintiff to sue, &c. The opinion of the Court is very long and able.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Texas case, after relating the facts as to the alleged secession of that State in 1861, says: In all respects, so far as the object could be accomplished by ordinances of the Convention, by acts of the Legislature, and by votes of citizens, the relations of Texas to the Union were broken up and new relations to a new government were substituted for them. The position thus assumed could only be maintained by arms, and Texas accordingly took part with the other Confederate States in the war of the rebellion, which threatened results inevitable. During the whole of the war there was no Governor or Judge, or any other officer in the portion of the State under rebel authority, nor was any officer of the United States within that portion to exercise any authority whatever under the national Government within the limits of the State, except under the military power. The people of Texas, during the war, were subject to military laws. The Texas in consequence of the hostile acts cease to be a State, or to be a member of the Union. It did the State cease to be a member of the Union? It needed no formal ordinance of secession to withdraw the right of a State to withdraw from the Union for any cause regarded by herself sufficient in point of law. The Union of the States never was a mere artificial and technical relation. It began in union of the colonies, and grew out of common origin, mutual sympathies, kindred principles, similar institutions and geographical relations. It was strengthened and developed by the necessities of war, and received definite form and character and sanction from the articles of confederation. By those the Union was declared to be perpetual, and when these articles were found inadequate to the exigencies of the country, the Constitution was ordained to form a more perfect Union. It is difficult to convey the idea of Union, if its unity more clearly than by these words. What can be indissoluble if a perpetual Union, made more perfect is not?

But the perpetual and indissoluble unity of the Union by no means implies the loss of distinct and individual existence, or of the right of self-government by the States. Under the Articles of confederation, each State retained its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right not delegated to the United States under the Constitution, though that instrument was declared to be supreme over the laws of the States when they conflicted, still the mass of rights reserved to the States, and to the people, was very great, and was designated in the tenth article of amendment as an object of especial care. With these views, the conclusion follows that the State of Texas continued to exist. That the people and government had attempted to commit acts hostile to the United States, resulting in the overthrow of the State government and the expulsion of its officers, forced the lat

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1869.

THE question which nearly everybody is asking is, Why does not the Legislature adjourn? If they hold on much longer some will think that there is something in the scandal that they are holding over because certain rather extensive jobs have not been paid for. Come, gentlemen, settle up, and let the legislature go home. Pay up!

It is said that there is to be no grand Pacific Railroad opening. The Company say they cannot spare the rolling stock, the business being so great as to require it all. It is added that members of Congress have been given free tickets to go and come wherever they choose. If this is all that some of them get, then they have done a great deal for little pay.

THE foreign appointments are among the first made to the Senate, Secretary Fish having nearly completed the list. The number of appleants is unusually great, especially for Switzerland and Italy, for which positions several patriotic gentlemen conceive they were peculiarly qualified. On Saturday a number of new applicants made their appearance, and were rather astonished on being told that there were no vacancies.

ON Saturday Government bonds touched 120 1-2, the highest point yet. The money market is experiencing unusual stringency. Two prominent New York brokers failed during the week—one through speculation in gold and the other from unfortunate ventures in stocks. The latter had calculated upon the expected depression of the market which has generally attended the activity of money, but the rule was very singularly reversed this year.

A CONSIDERABLE list of Foreign Appointments was sent to the Senate by the President yesterday. Among them Mr. MOTLEY for England, Gov. CURTIS for Russia, and JOHN JAY, of New York, for Austria. The others are generally distributed throughout the West, Illinois and Ohio getting two each. The selection of Mr. MOTLEY was mainly urged by Mr. SUMNER (who is understood to incline to a positive policy with England, and regards that gentleman as specially qualified for the position at this important juncture. The list of appointments made yesterday will be found in our Washington news.

IT is reported that the House members of the Conference Committee on the State Appropriation bill still insist on the payment of the extra pasters and folders, and the restoration of the salary of the State Historian. It is further said that Senator BILLINGFELT's proposition, adopted in the Senate, requiring the State Treasurer and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to anticipate the payment of $500,000 of the public debt maturing in 1870, has been stricken out in Committee. The money is now in the State Treasury, and if authorized to be paid would save the State thirty thousand dollars in interest.

IF THE Indian can be civilized we are likely to know it. That it is better that he should be than exist a savage nomad, and finally be extinguished as the result of the warfare which he is constantly provoking, all will admit. While faith in the success of the attempt may not as yet be general, few will deny that the experiment is not worth trying. The moment is as opportune as could be desired. The heavy hand of the Government has been severely felt. If the Indian is unable to interpret the chastisement that has been administered during the brief campaign of SHERIDAN, then surely he is not likely to be an apt scholar in learning the arts of peace and civilization. He is to have an earnest teacher, one in full sympathy with the undertaking. The Society of Friends fully believe they can subdue the savage by kindness; and there is in this volunteer act of theirs that which will ever secure for them the regards of all who can appreciate the humanity which has prompted it.

COMEDY IN TENNESSEE.

In the early history of Indiana a cunning fellow named WHITTAKER, with little education and still less honesty, elected himself to the office of Sheriff in the following manner: He went around among his acquaintance, introduced the subject nearest his heart, and assured his auditors that he regretted that such and such persons had thought proper to mention his name in connection with the office. WHITTAKER did not want it, and he would be obliged to his friends if they would select some one else. He didn't know, in fact, why he had been mentioned, but it was not too late yet to counteract the movement begun by his friends, etc. His hearers, who had never heard of the discussion, were led to ponder over WHITTAKER's words, came to the conclusion that such self-abnegation should be rewarded, and WHITTAKER was duly elected. We are reminded of the Hoosier's device in reading ANDREW JOHNSON's recent speeches. In his opening remarks he invariably informs his auditors that he appears before them as a private citizen, who has no ambition to gratify, "having gone the official round, &c., &c." He does not desire office at their hands; he merely desires to warn them of the shoals and hidden rocks that are eternally threatening to shatter the ship of State. From the frequency with which these warnings are repeated, we are inclined to believe that the non-fulfillment of ANDREW's predictions will prove very trying to his temper, which appears to be none the best at the present juncture. The private citizen, whose humility is only excelled by that of URIAH HEEP, enabled by the experience acquired in his high office to perceive the reefs and rocks which endanger the ship of State when the eyesight of other private citizens be it strained ever so great, utterly fails to detect them. This is even better than the Hoosier's device. His auditors will conclude that since he alone perceives the dangers which encompass the good ship, he alone should be selected to guard against them.

Having discharged the duties of the private citizen to his satisfaction, ANDREW next reinvests himself with the habiliments necessary to the character of MOSES. In his last speech at Nashville, he donned the attire in the most deliberate manner. He reminded his auditors of his incalculable services in behalf of the colored people of Tennessee, and was moved to compassion when he contemplated them again in the position of slaves. Nothing but his excessive hatred of the Loyal League prevented him from dissolving in tears of sympathy. The Loyal League luckily restrains him, and he girds up his loins for a fresh conflict, and immediately moves upon their works with the "Blue Book" for a battering ram.

One would think these two characters, that of the "humble citizen who has no ambition to gratify," and "MOSES," would be sufficient to tax any ordinary actor's powers. But ANDREW is no ordinary man. While maintaining the character of MOSES and the humble citizen, he adds to these somewhat conflicting roles the character of the Unpurchasable Steward. The Unpurchasable Steward, speaking of himself, says: "I could not feel that respect for ANDREW JOHNSON, were I, on alighting from my carriage and entering my home to know that I owed them to the gifts of my friends." And why? Because, the Unpurchasable Steward informs us, "the acceptance of gifts by public men is improper and unbecoming," which reminds us of that peculiar phase of human nature exhibited by lacqueys and waiters, who are remarkably successful in their efforts to keep from the hand which holds the duster, the knowledge imparted to the other. And likewise of the extensive amount of "farming" accomplished by the fascinating Mrs. CAUDLE. Hereafter all public characters should make it a point to receive such evidences of esteem and rewards of merit as their admirers may desire to impose upon them after the manner adopted by SILAS WRIGHT, "unbeknownst to themselves, so to speak." General GRANT's and General SHERMAN's frank acknowledgments of the gifts they received from their friends, it will be apparent, were conceived in bad taste, and border on vulgarity. If either of these will be guided by the example and advice of the ex-President, they will not subject themselves to the suspicions aroused by a too candid and outspoken acknowledgment of services rendered.

The ex-President's speeches recall to us the extravaganza entitled "In and Out of Place." Now we have ANDREW as an humble citizen; now we have him in his famous character of MOSES; next we have him as the Ghost of Knoxville and as the Unpurchasable Steward. We have in him a tailor, an ex-President, a much injured individual, a stickler for the Constitution, and a prompt hand to heave the lead in taking soundings for the better guidance of the ship of State through the reefs and rocks that are always threatening to crash through the heaviest timbers, but which somehow seem to be satisfied with continually threatening, for they never crash. But whether as pilot, expounder of the Constitution, MOSES, a much injured and humble private citizen, or ex-President, ANDREW acquits himself but indifferently. In fact, in pretty much every character he assumes he appears to be entirely out of place, and his performance as a performance, cannot be called a success.

THE NEW PAVING BILL IN COUNCILS.

City Councils held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the bill to provide for the grading and paving of the main avenues leading from the old city into the newly consolidated districts. There was a large attendance in both branches, but before an organization was effected there was considerable talk about the "illegality" of the call, the members not having been notified by the Messenger. Immediately after the organization of Select Council, the paving bill was presented, and a species of "filibustering" commenced, the like of which has rarely, if ever, been witnessed in our city legislature. After the wrangling had continued for some time, in regard to the legality of the call, the President *pro tem.* stated that the only course open to those who considered the session illegal, was to withdraw from it, but in that event the body would probably be left without a quorum. Eleven of the thirty-three members present then withdrew, without the consent of the President, leaving but twenty-two members on the floor, or two less than a quorum, under the ruling of the chair. The point was raised that all those members who had absented themselves without leave, were, in the view of the law, present; and that the body could legally transact its business. This point was sustained, but the business was not proceeded with, as the Common Council had by this time adjourned, and no concurrent action could be had. The remaining members of Select then passed a resolution censuring the action of the "bolters," and providing that they be suspended from taking part in the proceedings of the body until they had apologized for their conduct. A resolution looking to a repeal of the consolidation act was offered, but not pressed. It was inferred, from the fact that two-thirds remained in their seats, that the bill would have been approved had it come to a fair vote.

In Common Council, after disposing of some ordinary business, a motion was made to adjourn, and carried by a very decided majority. The adjournment, it is claimed by the members from the rural wards, was carried by the representatives from the old city, for the purpose of preventing the consideration of the bill. Remarks, criminatory and recriminatory, were freely indulged in after adjournment, and a feeling engendered which was far from pleasant. Let us hope that a "sober second thought" will bring all things right.

GOV. GEARY ON EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

When Governor GEARY, in his last annual message, recommended the Legislature to pass a law that would empower the Executive to commute the sentence of death to imprisonment for such a term of years as the circumstances would justify, we were disposed to regard the recommendation with favor. We still think the practical operations of such a law would be productive of great good; even if it did not pave the way for the abolition of capital punishment. Without entering into a discussion of the means by which the bill was finally passed, we are at a loss to perceive the force of the Governor's objection, or the consistency of his course in vetoing a measure devised expressly to meet an emergency he himself pointed out. We cannot find in his message a single reason for vetoing the act that will not apply with equal force to the law which permits him to exercise the Executive clemency in any case. If "it is unjust to the Executive to compel him to re-try every case: unjust to the courts and juries to expose their solemn findings to such irresponsible re-examinations," in order to commute the sentence of death to imprisonment for a given term of years, what are we to say of the "irresponsible re-examinations" which sets the criminal at liberty? If "there is no fitness in giving this additional discretion to the Governor," we fail to see what fitness there is in the law which empowers him to pardon a convicted murderer. Of the two, we have no hesitation in saying that we prefer the bill he has just vetoed to the law which places the life or death of a condemned criminal at his discretion.

In declaring that "the power of pardon is the benevolence of the State, but the commutation is an exercise of judicial discrimination," it seems to us that the Governor strains at a gnat and swallows a camel. Especially is this noticeable when we are reminded that the "benevolence of the State" can only be displayed in a manner "unjust to the courts and juries" that try the cases. If the law owes its efficacy to the certainty of punishment, and "the pardoning power has itself been doubted," then why not welcome a law which by its practical operations will tend more than anything else, to do away with the pardoning power? Here, we confess, is a matter that we should like to have a little more light on.

THE FUTURE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The New Brunswick papers publish the resolution introduced in the House of Assembly of that Province in favor of annexation to the United States. The resolution was not entertained, but its author and advocates allude to it as a "feeler." The resolution is based upon the fact that the people of the Province are taxed heavily for the necessaries of life without receiving corresponding advantages; declares that they are disposed to emigrate to the States, and that unless some speedy action be taken to change the aspect of public affairs, the Province will fall into decrepitude and decay. The New Brunswick journals discuss the question in a liberal spirit, with a decided inclination to annexation. It appears to be conceded on all sides that the United States is the natural market of the Province, and that the American movement did not originate with any one party, but that the idea pervades all parties and all classes.

Unless we are misled by the indications, the sentiments of the people of New Brunswick are shared by those of the other Provinces. The utterances of those Englishmen whose opportunities enable them to speak knowingly of public sentiment in Canada, certainly favor this conclusion. The impression that the North American Provinces constitute the most valuable portion of England's Colonial Empire, we are informed, is wholly removed by a visit to the Provinces, and in its stead the conviction inevitably follows that the sooner they cease to belong to Great Britain the better it will be for the people, the English Government, and the United States. Under the protection of Great Britain they are becoming torpid. No change could affect them for the worse, while the chances are that any change would be for the better. So we have the question narrowed down to Independence or Annexation. It is not probable that the Provinces which have been unable to keep pace with the movements of the age by the aid of Government patronage can accomplish their object when left to themselves. Always relying upon aid they seem to be sensible of the difficulties to be overcome as independent States. They are not blind to the fact that the United States in that case would discriminate against them, and what they require at present is an opportunity to make the most of their material resources. This, the people of the Provinces argue, cannot be accomplished without help, and help will come readiest from those who are interested in the development of the country. Thus we see that all the arguments tend towards annexation, and that the chances are that if ever this end is brought about, it will be because the people inhabiting the Provinces demand it, rather than as the result of a disposition upon the part of the people of the United States to extend their territory.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In most parts of New England the spring season is very backward. In the southern part of New Hampshire, not more than forty miles north of Boston, the fields are mostly covered with snow yet, and the farmers say they have never known a spring when the snow melted so slowly. In the vicinity of Danbury, N. H., the snow on Wednesday of last week was about three feet on a level, and in some places the drifts were ten feet deep.

Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt recently had a narrow escape from death. Going to a closet he seized a bottle and drank a portion of its contents without examining it. The fluid burned his mouth and he spat it out. It turned out to be a deadly bed-bug poison. The Commodore's face was severely burned, but beyond this no injury was received.

The Hemslon *Telegraph* has news from all parts of Texas to the effect that planters are actively engaged. Corn is generally planted and a great deal of it is already up. A larger breadth of land will be put in cotton than any year since the war. The freedmen have generally gone to work, and there is less complaint of their idleness than usual.

One-half of Prince Napoleon's civil list of two million francs is paid, not to him, but to his creditors. The Prince has squandered the whole dower of the Princess Clotilde, who owned property worth upward of five million francs in her own right, and who was generous enough to place it at the disposal of her spendthrift husband.

The cheapest Methodist parsonage is valued at $50, and the most expensive (at Newark, N. J.) at $25,000.

A bridal dress at a recent New York wedding was trimmed with $60,000 worth of lace. A lace merchant in the city of Brussels is said to trim a dress which he will sell for $20,000.

This is the way the Chicago *Post* philosophizes: There is but one thing that can prevent Chicago from becoming The City of the earth, and that is the Italian theory of travel and transportation. But this can only be established by upsetting the laws of nature. The human race were made to get along on the surface of the earth. Otherwise they would have been furnished with wings and wide-spreading tails, instead of legs, as their means of locomotion.

Miss Hitchings, being obliged by circumstances over which her control, to withdraw from the stage, endeavored to secure Miss Galton to supply her place. Miss Galton's unfortunate attachment to her trounce, and her praiseworthy regard for the welfare of her mother and sister, prevented her from accepting the offer.

In no previous year, in view of moving day, have so many houses been offered for rent in New York as this. The facilities for living in the suburbs are constantly increasing from year to year or so, and are presenting themselves this season in such an especially agreeable light, that comparatively distant suburbs have been brought within an easy trading and pedestrian distance and the payment of toll to the Harlem and Albany Railroad. It is also said to be intended to run the Hudson River Railroad along the line of the Harlem River for passenger traffic, so as to have its passenger depot, at the proposed new depot, at Forty-second street. The reports to this effect are the basis of the present excitement in these stocks.

—The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, and its appurtenances, were sold at Monticello on Thursday, for $100,000. The purchase was made on behalf of Messrs. George L. Talman, Frederick Schuchardt, James H. Banker, Moses Taylor, Edward Minturn, Chas. P. Leverich and John Stewart, all of New York, and holding nearly all the first and second mortgage bonds, either in their own right or in trust for others. George L. Schuyler, Esq., assigned for the bondholders, made the only bid for the road, but inasmuch as the purchase is for the benefit of those creditors, it makes but little, if any difference, at what price it was sold, as it was apparent that the property was not worth half the amount due them, which was the sum of the bid. It is the intention of the purchasers to organize a new company and put the road in better order.

—The Louisville Sun says: Two connection trains are run daily between Covington and a point about two miles beyond Walton, Boone county, on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad. There remains but about four miles of track to be laid to complete the road. The first train will go through from this city to Cincinnati in about four weeks.

—The Greenville, Pa., *Argus* says the indications are that the work on the Bear Creek Railroad will commence as soon as the weather will permit. At a meeting of the Directors held in Greenville last week, contracts were made with responsible parties for the building of the bridges and for laying the iron on the whole line of the road. We are also informed that the contract for the delivery of the iron for the road has been made some weeks ago, and that a portion of it is now ready for delivery.

—The Martinsville, Ind., *Gazette* says: "We learn that the Indianapolis and Vincennes, and the Cincinnati and Martinsville railroads have been consolidated, and leased to the Pennsylvania Central Company.

—The Pennsylvania Northern Central Company will, it is said, secure a lease of the Allegheny and Susquehanna Railroad, recently completed.

—H. M. North, Esq., of Columbia, counsel for Messrs. Maltby, Northrup, Case, and other bondholders of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, has commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for a foreclosure of the mortgage and sale of the road.

A REMARKABLE instance of the difference between French and American law is afforded by a recent press prosecution in Paris. In an article deriving the name Napoleon from two Greek words signifying "great destroyer," M. Louis Veuillot, the writer, M. Chevalier, the publisher, and M. Gregoire, the printer of the Univers, were respectively fined three hundred, one hundred, and twenty-five francs. The Procureur-General appealed against the sentence, which he considered too severe, and on a rehearing the sentences became, for M. Veuillot, two months' imprisonment and a fine of three hundred francs, M. Chevalier one hundred francs fine, M. Dubuisson five hundred francs fine. It must be confessed that the French opposition editors are the most self-sacrificing of patriots.

A LETTER dated on the St. John's River, Florida, says: "In no former season have facilities for travel in the South been so overtaxed as now. On shore, hotels spill over their surplus population into boarding houses, or their excess is remitted to any kindly disposed family. Afloat, dining tables, and even bare decks, are in requisition. On our steamer five ladies occupied a single mattress on the cabin floor, and one fine old gentlemen, accustomed to luxury, expressed himself much refreshed with a night's lodging on the dinner table."

ON THE APPROACH OF SPRING.

JOURDON & LAWTON'S DESK.

Whereas on cold benches and springs
Now divers birds are heard to sing,
And whereas Feet, Ducks and Spatterdashes
Hail to the coming on of spring!

The songs of these said birds arouse
The memory of our youthful hours,
And green as in those said days appears
At fresh and sweet as those said flowers.

The birds aforesaid, happy pairs,
Leave said shades and said hedges, enshrines
In fit-shed nests, themselves, their heirs,
Administrators and assigns.

Oh, busiest time of Cupid's court,
When tender philosophic actions bring
Sound health and of sport,
Hail to the coming on of Spring!

A LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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ANDREW BEGGS,
28 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

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JAMES F. ANDERSON,
Clerk at St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh.

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12 Beautiful Varieties of the most distinct colors, one of each.....$ 5 00
25 Beautiful Varieties, four of each 10 00

Of the hardy perpetual Roses, strong roots, for blooming in Gardens, Lawns, Conservories, &c., requiring no protection in Winter, from the Sewickley Nurseries of

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
PITTSBURGH POSTOFFICE.

DENTISTRY.

DR. R. VANDEVORT & FLOWER, have removed their office to No. 124 Smithfield street, where they will insert ARTIFICIAL TEETH, at as reasonable rates as can be obtained elsewhere.
Special attention paid to Filling Teeth.
Trhs

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY.

JOHN STULEN, Jr.,

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER

Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.
Interior House Painting tastefully executed.

NOTICE TO THE CHEESE TRADE.

60 cases Young America;
75 boxes English Goosander, mild;
50 boxes English Cheshire, mild;
50 boxes New York Factory, mild;
50 boxes New York Goshen, mild;
In store and arriving, for sale with full stock of Groceries.
H. RIDDLE.
183 Liberty street.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

IMPORTANT NEW PROJECTS.

The Wellsburg Branch Road—Uniontown and West Virginia—More Consolidations—Miscellaneous Matters.

—The subscribers to the stock of the Wellsburg Branch Railroad, which is intended to run from Holliday's Cove, a station on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, to Wellsburg, W. Va., met at the Court House in the latter place, on Monday afternoon, the 29th ult. The Commissioners appointed to solicit stock in order to comply with the terms of the charter, reported that the requisite number of shares had been subscribed, and thereupon the share-holders present proceeded to the election of a President and Board of Directors. The vote was by ballot, and resulted in the choice of Adam Kuhn, President, Lewis Applegate, A Wilson, S. George, John McClure, A. and W. K. Pendleton, the five Directors. The total number of shares amounted to 2,000, the subscriber out of which 262 were represented at the meeting.

—Col. Thomas A. Scott indorses the movement for the Uniontown and West Virginia Railway, as will be seen by the following letter:

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT,
PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1869.

HON. T. B. SEARIGHT—*My Dear Sir:* I am in receipt of your favor of the 26th instant, in reference to the passage of a law for the construction of a railroad from Uniontown, Fayette county, to the West Virginia, and in reply would say that I believe the very grand scheme would take up the subject of an extension from Uniontown to the Virginia line, and thence through Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene counties, to the Ohio river line and beyond. It seems to me that a good practicable line could be found, and that the several counties through which it would pass, by developing the resources of their soil, coal and timber, would be greatly benefited, and that the growth and wealth as well as to the general prosperity of the commonwealth.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS A. SCOTT.

—The Directors of the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore Railroad have arraigned for the consolidation of their lines between Chicago and Buffalo. The stockholders of the Michigan Southern are to vote on this proposition on the 3d of May. The consolidation, if completed, gives the road from Erie to Chicago a distance of four hundred and fifty-one miles, under one management. The headquarters of the consolidated company, it is expected, will be established at Cleveland, and the name of the new organization to be the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: The firmness in Hudson and Harlem is commanding more than the idea that negotiations are in progress for the ultimate consolidation of those roads with the New York Central, and that preparatory thereto the value of both stocks will be equalized with the Central. It is said to be in contemplation to connect the Harlem road with the Hudson by a short line branching from Chatham Four Corners to Pine Plains, a distance and the payment of toll to the Harlem and Albany Railroad. It is also said to be intended to run the Hudson River Railroad along the line of the Harlem River for passenger traffic, so as to have its passenger depot, at the proposed new depot, at Forty-second street. The reports to this effect are the basis of the present excitement in these stocks.

—The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, and its appurtenances, were sold at Monticello on Thursday, for $100,000. The purchase was made on behalf of Messrs. George L. Talman, Frederick Schuchardt, James H. Banker, Moses Taylor, Edward Minturn, Chas. P. Leverich and John Stewart, all of New York, and holding nearly all the first and second mortgage bonds, either in their own right or in trust for others. George L. Schuyler, Esq., assigned for the bondholders, made the only bid for the road, but inasmuch as the purchase is for the benefit of those creditors, it makes but little, if any difference, at what price it was sold, as it was apparent that the property was not worth half the amount due them, which was the sum of the bid. It is the intention of the purchasers to organize a new company and put the road in better order.

—The Louisville Sun says: Two connection trains are run daily between Covington and a point about two miles beyond Walton, Boone county, on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad. There remains but about four miles of track to be laid to complete the road. The first train will go through from this city to Cincinnati in about four weeks.

—The Greenville, Pa., *Argus* says the indications are that the work on the Bear Creek Railroad will commence as soon as the weather will permit. At a meeting of the Directors held in Greenville last week, contracts were made with responsible parties for the building of the bridges and for laying the iron on the whole line of the road. We are also informed that the contract for the delivery of the iron for the road has been made some weeks ago, and that a portion of it is now ready for delivery.

—The Martinsville, Ind., *Gazette* says: "We learn that the Indianapolis and Vincennes, and the Cincinnati and Martinsville railroads have been consolidated, and leased to the Pennsylvania Central Company.

—The Pennsylvania Northern Central Company will, it is said, secure a lease of the Allegheny and Susquehanna Railroad, recently completed.

—H. M. North, Esq., of Columbia, counsel for Messrs. Maltby, Northrup, Case, and other bondholders of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, has commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for a foreclosure of the mortgage and sale of the road.

A REMARKABLE instance of the difference between French and American law is afforded by a recent press prosecution in Paris. In an article deriving the name Napoleon from two Greek words signifying "great destroyer," M. Louis Veuillot, the writer, M. Chevalier, the publisher, and M. Gregoire, the printer of the Univers, were respectively fined three hundred, one hundred, and twenty-five francs. The Procureur-General appealed against the sentence, which he considered too severe, and on a rehearing the sentences became, for M. Veuillot, two months' imprisonment and a fine of three hundred francs, M. Chevalier one hundred francs fine, M. Dubuisson five hundred francs fine. It must be confessed that the French opposition editors are the most self-sacrificing of patriots.

A LETTER dated on the St. John's River, Florida, says: "In no former season have facilities for travel in the South been so overtaxed as now. On shore, hotels spill over their surplus population into boarding houses, or their excess is remitted to any kindly disposed family. Afloat, dining tables, and even bare decks, are in requisition. On our steamer five ladies occupied a single mattress on the cabin floor, and one fine old gentlemen, accustomed to luxury, expressed himself much refreshed with a night's lodging on the dinner table."

ON THE APPROACH OF SPRING.

JOURDON & LAWTON'S DESK.

Whereas on cold benches and springs
Now divers birds are heard to sing,
And whereas Feet, Ducks and Spatterdashes
Hail to the coming on of spring!

The songs of these said birds arouse
The memory of our youthful hours,
And green as in those said days appears
At fresh and sweet as those said flowers.

The birds aforesaid, happy pairs,
Leave said shades and said hedges, enshrines
In fit-shed nests, themselves, their heirs,
Administrators and assigns.

Oh, busiest time of Cupid's court,
When tender philosophic actions bring
Sound health and of sport,
Hail to the coming on of Spring!

A LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Peterson's Cure Ointment did me more good than everything I have tried for five years.
R. A. BARR, Photographer,
46 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Peterson's Ointment acted as if by magic. All pain is removed, and my Corns have disappeared, thanks to Peterson's Cure Ointment.
ANDREW BEGGS,
28 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

My Corns have not troubled me since I used Peterson's Corn and Bunion Ointment.
JAMES F. ANDERSON,
Clerk at St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh.

From the Great Patent Medicine Man of the West:
A. J. RANKIN—Peterson's Corn Ointment is ready sale here. Please send me 10 gross more.
JOHN M. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

From the Great Patent Medicine Man of the East:
A. J. RANKIN—I used Peterson's Ointment for a corn. Relief from pain was prompt, the cure permanent.
HENRY WARD.
Of firm D. Barnes & Co.

Price 50 cents. Sent by mail prepaid on receipt of 60 cents. Address the Manufacturer and Proprietor,
A. J. RANKIN, Bergen, N. J.
44 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

DR. SARGENT'S DR. SARGENT'S
DR. SARGENT'S DR. SARGENT'S
DR. SARGENT'S DR. SARGENT'S
DR. SARGENT'S DR. SARGENT'S

BACKACHE PILLS,
BACKACHE PILLS,

Cure Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.
Cure Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.
Cure Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.
Cure Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.

This Celebrated Diuretic Medicine is indorsed by Physicians and recommended highly by all who have used them. Thousands suffering have been restored to perfect health by their use. Many cases being confirmed invalids, who had given up all hope, and tried other remedies without being benefited. They contain nothing injurious, and are sugar-coated.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

ROSES. ROSES.

12 Beautiful Varieties of the most distinct colors, one of each.....$ 5 00
25 Beautiful Varieties, four of each 10 00

Of the hardy perpetual Roses, strong roots, for blooming in Gardens, Lawns, Conservories, &c., requiring no protection in Winter, from the Sewickley Nurseries of

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50 boxes English Cheshire, mild;
50 boxes New York Factory, mild;
50 boxes New York Goshen, mild;
In store and arriving, for sale with full stock of Groceries.
H. RIDDLE.
183 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. By order of the President.
W. P. BROOKS, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, April 11, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PULPIT CONTINUED.

I am going to erect a Pulpit for my brother JOHN WALLACE, D.D. This Pulpit is to be constructed of the purest of Italian Marble, and not the third-class American Marble which is being marbleized in my absence at present. This Pulpit is to be marbleized by an Italian artist, and is to look like the Antique Marble of ancient Rome. This Pulpit will be set on rock on Troy Hill, where the Christians of Johnstown are invited to take a first stand on next Sabbath.

W. W. WALLACE.

IMPROVED FRENCH RANGE AND RANGE FURNITURE.
MANUFACTURED BY
BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO.,
247 and 249 WATER STREET, New York.

To Iron Manufacturers.

FINELY DIVIDED ORE.

Parties needing Machines to reduce the product of our regular Crushers down to Fine Grinding, are informed that we are prepared to furnish a small Machine suitable for that purpose, at a price amounting to only a fraction of that demanded for a larger Machine that will do an equal amount of the work. Those who take reasonable measures to find out Factory not crushing to normal may avoid contracting for more expensive machinery than they need to furnish ore. One of these small Machines, together with one of our breakers of the usual style, the former being fed from the latter by one handful of the material, will, if properly managed, reduce ore from ordinary lumps to pass through No. 3 Screen, at the rate of about a ton an hour, or through No. 8 Mesh, at the rate of two-thirds of a ton per hour.

With a view to the introduction of this Crusher, a limited number of parties availing the kind and amount of work done, who are so pronounce the Machine capable of doing, each be furnished one of them on trial, free for 30 days or other period agreed on, the Machine to be set up and run according to our specifications.

Parties disposed to consider this proposition will confer with the subscriber.

E. S. BLAKE,
Agent for Blake Brothers,
No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET,
OR
Washington Works, South Pittsburgh.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

AT WHOLESALE BY

LITTLE & BAIRD,
112 AND 114 SECOND AVENUE.

The LARGEST and FINEST Stock in the city—all grades and kinds. Fresh Arrival.

Sold at Eastern Prices.

We will suit Buyers in Teas and

GENERAL GROCERIES.

CALL.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21ST SECTION of an Act relating to Allegheny County, approved the 16th day of May, 1840, and the supplements to said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1864, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships WILL BE OPEN, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor, Work-House and Improvement Taxes for 1869,

On and after the 1st DAY OF MAY, 1869. Said Taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st day of August, with a DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT. thereon, and after that date an addition of five per cent. on the whole amount of their taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August. There will be

TEN PER CENT. ADDED

to all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of September, 1869.
THOS. P. DENNISTON,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.

Atmospheric and Propeller CHURN,

PATENTED BY WOOD & SPEER, Dec. 1st, 1868.

This Churn is durable, and as cheap as a common Dash Churn will make more Butter with one-fifth the labor than any other Churn that has ever been offered for sale. Warranted to be all that it is represented in the above. Call and see and you could churn in your parlor with the lid off and not a particle of the cream come out on the floor. Price of this Churn $6. Also, Rights for sale. Apply to
WOOD & SPEER,
At Great Western Planing Mill and Box Factory, corner of Third street and Duquesne Way.

PLANKINTON HOUSE,
MILWAUKEE,
MATTHEWS, SAGUE & CO.,
ONE OF THE
Finest and most Complete Hotels
IN THE UNITED STATES.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
BOARD, $3 50 PER DAY.

Buses and Carriages will take passengers directly to the PLANKINTON upon the arrival of cars, and be on

R. H. PALMER,
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN
HATS, CAPS,
STRAW
AND
MILLINERY GOODS,
NO. 84 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
MECHANICS AND DEALERS
DESIRING A
FILE,
OF EXTRA QUALITY,
AT A REASONABLE PRICE, SHOULD ASK FOR THE
"AUBURN FILE."
They are conceded to be THE BEST in market.
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.

PLAYER & HENDERSON,
Consulting Engineers.
Plans furnished to Remodel and Build
Blast Furnaces.
PLAYER'S PATENT HOT-BLAST
STOVES,
For heating Blast to 1,200 deg. without injury to the Pipes.
80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Trhs

PAINTS, &c.

Ochre, Rochelle;
Venitian Red, English;
Brandon Colors;
Dine French, "V. M.";
Brushes, all kinds;
Flaxseed Oil,
Spirits Turpentine;
White Lead, Pezri;
Varnishes!
Colors in Oil, kegs and cans.
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Corner Wood street and Second avenue.

REMOVAL.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
HAVE REMOVED TO
Warehouse formerly occupied by Spang, Chalfant & Co.,
91 AND 92 WATER STREET, AND 114 AND 116 FIRST AVENUE.

TRADE MARK
Dithridge's
FIRE-PROOF
LAMP
CHIMNEYS.

ANTHRACITE COAL

The BRADDOCK'S FIELD COAL COMPANY has this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities and surrounding towns, for the sale of the Coal of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Anthracite Coal and Transportation Company. Parties in want of the superior quality of Anthracite Coal from Eastern Mines, will do well to call on them.
GENERAL OFFICE AND YARD, corner of Anderson street and P., F. W. and C. Railway, Allegheny city.
BRANCH OFFICE AND YARD, Liberty, opposite Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh.
POSTOFFICE ADDRESS, Box 587, Pittsburgh.
J. D. MAHON,
Superintendent Pennsylvania and Ohio Anthracite Coal and Transportation Company, No. 114 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEM WINDING
Waltham Watches
3-4 PLATE

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Successors to R. JOHNSTON & CO.,

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Low Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 12, 1869.

The local discount market appeared to work easier, and borrowers were more liberally accommodated. It is thought that the worst of the pressure is well nigh over, and money will be in better supply.

In the local stock market we have but few changes to report, and these only in the miscellaneous class. Columbia oil stock changed hands to-day at 95, and 90 cents is offered for Western Pennsylvania.

—Government bonds to-day have been quiet but strong, and were it not for high rates of the money market, would advance several points higher. Jay Cooke & Co., in their circular to Messrs. McVay & Co., say there has been some inquiry in the offices for registered stocks, and this comes from investors, who, at this time of year, place their capital in Governments to avoid municipal and State taxes. The foreign business have also been buyers, principally in 1867's, 5-20's and consols. 'Sixes' sold up to 130¾, the highest point yet reached. The bulls again took advantage of the bears and compelled them to pay from 1-32 to ⅛ per cent. for the use of gold until Monday, and rushed the price up to 132¾. The transactions at the board have been large and attended with some excitement.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	130	130	130
1867, 5-20's	130	130	130
1864 5-20's	117½	117¾	118
1865 5-20's, old	117½	117¾	118
1865 5-20's, new	117½	117¾	118
1867 5-20's	117½	117¾	118
10-40's	110½	110¾	110¾
Coupons, 6's	130	130¼	130¼
Gold	132¾	132¾	132¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

April 10, April 12. Adv. Dec.

Gold	132¾	132¾	
U. S. 6's, 1881	130	130	
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	130	130	
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	117½	118	½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, old	117½	118	½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new issue, 1865	117½	118	½
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, new issue, 1867	117½	118	½
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, new issue, 1868	117½	118	½
U. S. 10-40's	110½	110¾	¼

—The New York *Herald* of Sunday says: The fact that gold is a very scarce commodity in this city was demonstrated in a very striking manner to-day by the transactions of the gold market. A prominent feature during the interruption upon the expected large payments of gold interest from the Treasury during the period to the 1st of May, went "short" of it, as the expression in Wall street is, and sold quite extensively. A bull operator who were "long of gold, or supposed to be so, at figures one or two per cent. higher than the market has ranged for a few days past, organized a clique in opposition to this "short" movement and made a decided raid upon cash gold, which they have been locking up to further their schemes. Their influence in advance of this aspect led to a rather curious complication of affairs to-day. After the usual clearances of the Gold Bank they were identified to about 1,200,000 in gold, for which they received certified checks of the Bank of New York. On presenting these one million was paid, but the bank refused to pay the remainder, alleging that the Clearing House had. The checks were about to go to protest, when some influence was brought to bear, the terms are differently stated. Some assert that the bank had the gold in double eagles, which it did not like to break, as they would command a small premium as compared with other pieces, and that the bull clique in the gold market agreed at the bank to formally protest the checks payment was made, the bank in the interval receiving the gold in exchange of specie. Still another report is to the effect that the holders of the checks were paid in currency and the bank the gold. A good deal of some feeling was manifested toward the Gold Exchange Bank (as President Conkling's institution, perhaps the gold room and made a speech to the members, declaring that his institution had most shown its colors, and that its transactions, and that its transactions, and that its transactions had been of a most regular character. The difficulty lies in the fact that the holders of the checks upon the Bank of New York presented them at the Gold Exchange Bank waiting until the following business morning, which in this case has been Monday. The whole affair is aptly illustrative of the evils attendant upon gold speculation. In this instance it brought a large number of persons into antagonism, to the injury and loss of merchants and others having a legitimate interest in the payment of the gold, and the security of gold matter by the withdrawal for speculative purposes cannot be demand which will be satisfied only at extortionate lending rates.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Exchange, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc. at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

April 12 1869.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.	4 P. M.
N. Y. Central	167¾	167¾	167¾	167¾	167¾	167¾	167¾
Hudson River	146	146¼	146¼	146¼	146¼	146¼	146¼
Reading	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Mich. Central	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½
Mich. Southern	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
Illinois Central	142	142	142	142	142	142	142
Cleve. and Pitts	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Chicago and R. I.	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½
Chicago and North.	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
Do preferred	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
Cleve. and Toledo	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Rock Island	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Pitts. and W. Virginia	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Do preferred	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½
Chicago and Alton	154	154	154	154	154	154	154
Do preferred	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Fort Wayne	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Pacific Mail	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Western U. Tel	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Adams Express	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
American U. Ex. Co.	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Merch. U. Ex. Co.	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½
American M. U. Ex.	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Gold	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾

A comparison between Saturday's and to day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	167¾	167¾		¼
Hudson River	146	146¼	¼	
Reading	97½	97½		¼
Mich. Central	124½	124½		¼
Mich. Southern	93	93		¼
Illinois Central	142	142		¼
Cleve. and Pitts	90½	90½		¼
Chicago and R. I.	124½	124½		¼
Chicago and North.	84	84		¼
Do preferred	93	93		¼
Cleve. and Toledo	97½	97½		¼
Rock Island	102½	102½		¼
Pitts. and W. Virginia	54	54		¼
Do preferred	72½	72½		¼
Chicago and Alton	154	154		¼
Do preferred	90	90		¼
Fort Wayne	85½	85½		¼
Pacific Mail	97	97		¼
Western U. Tel	34½	34½		¼
Adams Express	57½	57½		¼
American U. Ex. Co.	46	46		¼
Merch. U. Ex. Co.	41½	41½		¼
American M. U. Ex.	60	60		¼
Gold	132¾	132¾		¼

James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, state and Municipal Securities, Railroad Bonds, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, being regularly represented in the New York Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as His New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Monday Evening, April 12, 1869.

Monday is usually considered a dull day for trade, but to-day seemed an exception, as business seemed quite brisk. We have no particular change to note in prices from those last given. Raw sugars have been in active demand in New York and refined is held more firmly, and this will, if the advance is sustained, materially affect this market in a day or two, but to-day sugars were here selling at previous quotations.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We quote good to choice at $4 50@ 5 00 bbl., with an occasional sale of very extra at higher and nominal rates.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 9@10 c ₰ gallon in kegs and crocks.

BEANS—Market dull. Choice small white nominally $3 00@3 25 in quantity.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for butter, but holders are hardly as firm as on Saturday, and there are some indications of a decline. We quote choice table at 45@46c ₰ lb, and fair to prime at 40@44c ₰ lb.

EGGS—The market is better supplied, with sales to-day at nominal rates, vs. tying from 21 to 22c ₰ dozen.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market quiet but unchanged. We quote shoulders at 14@15c, rib sides 16@c, clear sides 18c, sugar cured hams 19@c, breakfast bacon 19@20c, sugar cured dried beef 20c, canvassed hams 21@22c, and in kegs 20@21c ₰ lb. Mess pork $22 50@23 00 ₰ bbl.

LARD OIL—Market steady. We quote extra No. 1 winter strained, at 1.90@1 95 and No. 2 at $1 80@1 85 ₰ gallon.

HOMINY—We quote at $3 75@4 00 ₰ bbl.

HONEY—Demand is light with but a poor supply. We quote at 32@35c ₰ lb.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 20 ₰ bbl, and white Lime at $1 50.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 75 each.

CRANBERRIES—Market dull and unchanged. We quote cultivated in boxes at $5 50@6 75, and in barrels at $10@12 for common to good.

CHEESE—Supply on the market light. Goshen is quoted at 20@22c ₰ lb.

POTATOES—A very choice article commands $3 50@3 60 ₰ barrel. We quote common to choice at $2 25@3 25 ₰ bbl. Onions are commanding $6 75@7 ₰ bushel.

HAY—There is a good demand. Loose pressed on the wharf commands $28 00, and light pressed $30@35 ₰ ton.

POTATOES—Market dull, with a good supply in store. Choice Peachblows from store at 70@

The bushel, and Rose-eyes at $2 00@2 25 ₰ bbl.

SEEDS—Market dull. We quote choice clover seed at $8 ₰ bush; timothy nominal at $2 50; flaxseed, $1 90; for screenings, $1 80, and for chop $1 40.

FLOUR—Trade fair and improving, but prices without change. We quote from store good spring, $7 25@7 50; and in sacks $7 00@7 25; winter wheat, fine, $7 50@7 75; do extra, $8 00@8 25; do family, $8 50@9 00; Indiana and Illinois, $8 50@9 00, and in sacks $8 25@8 50; Rye Meal, in barrels, $6 00, and in sacks $6 25; buckwheat, $8 00, and in sacks $7 00. The Pittsburgh city mill prices are as follows: Choice white winter wheat flour, in bbls, $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; choice white "red" winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 75, and in sacks $7 50; choice family flour, in bbls, $7 50, and in sacks $7 25; choice "red" flour, in bbls, $7 00, and in sacks $6 75.

GRAIN—There is a slight improvement noticeable in most kinds of grain, more particularly in corn and oats. Rail in from first hands sold at 84, and from store at 85@86c. For corn by the car load, 78@80c, with sales of mixed on the wharf at 76c. Rail in from first hands sold at 68, and from store at 69@70c. For oats by the car load, $1 30@1 35 ₰ bush; from store, $1 38@1 40 ₰ bush for prime to choice.

WHISKY—Demand fair. We quote high wines at 93c. Common is not offered. In anticipation of a decline. We quote choice table at 95@96c ₰ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high nominal prices, varying from $5 00@9 00 ₰ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Monday Evening, April 12, 1869.

The market yesterday was extremely dull, with no reported sales of refined and only two sales of crude. At the close to-day spot crude was held at 11c. At Oil City there has been an advance to $6 00 ₰ bbl. and 10c ₰ gallon, made early in the morning at that price, but in the afternoon holders asked a still further advance, but without buyers.

The following are the dispatches posted on Exchange:

New York, April 12.—The market closed, on Saturday, quiet and irregular, but crude sold and white sold at 32½c, and crude in bulk quoted at 12c. This morning the market opened quiet, but at 10½ sales of 500 bbls crude in bbls 22c. Dispatches at 11:55 A. M. from the market say: The market is active, and dispatches at 2 P. M. say the market is steady but quiet. Receipts not stated.

Philadelphia, April 12.—Crude is to W not in market. N WHITE, crude in bbls 22c.

Cleveland, April 12.—Sales this morning at 8c, and on creek at 8½@9c now held at an advance on these prices, without buyers.

Oil City, April 12.—Crude has risen, as there was no disposition on the part of buyers to purchase at the prices asked by holders. There is now a scarcity of crude on the creek, at 10 to 10½, and one of 1,000 bbls due at Oil City. Refined is also higher, and the market dull at that price, with considerable offering.

REFINED OIL—The market was devoid of activity, and the only sales reported were 500 bbls for Western, and 30c for Boston, the outside price for Kerosene, and 32c for Portland, for southern export, is selling at the tide p gallon. Naphtha is firmer, with sales at 15@22c p gallon, as to gravity.

IRON.

NEW YORK.

Scotch pig has come forward more freely; the receipts since our last, says the *Shipping List* of to-day, reaching large proportions, 2,000 tons, a portion of which was sold previous to arrival and reported. The remainder has most all been disposed of, leaving the stock in first hands again very limited, and full prices are obtained on all transactions; we quote Ielshire as to brand. The sales are 50 tons Carnbroe at $42; 200 to 300 do Eglinton, $40 ex-ship and 'all from yard; 200 do Dalmellington, $41 50 ex-ship; 150 do do Langloan, and 100 do Summerlee, on private terms. American continues in moderate request, but with supplies offering, prices remain firm; 100 tons No. 2 sold at $40 ex-ship; 100 tons do Grey Forge at $38. Rails continue in fair demand, and several lots of 1,000 tons new English, for forward delivery, sold for next season's trade. Of 30 do scrap, from yard, were also sold on private terms. Of $4,000 bbls Spiegel, 1,500 do Common sheet may be quoted $3@3 25 currency, and Russia, perhaps $1@1½c gold, as to quality.

Import, from January 1st to March 31st, 1869:

	Bar.	Pig.	Sheet.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
From foreign ports	3,669	9,338	99,129
Coastwise	198		2,169
Total	3,871	9,338	92,231
Same time, 1868	4,722	3,259	41,849

PHILADELPHIA.

Pig metal is very quiet, but the furnacemen are well sold up. The *Commercial List* reports sales of 400 tons at $38@39; 200 tons Lehigh Crane No. 2 do at $39, and 200 tons do at $38@38. Scotch pig commands, in small lots, $45@46 per ton. Manufactured iron is in good request at $82 50@85 00 ton for bar, Blooms and Juniata rails are current at $70@75. Sales 200 ton for Forge iron used in the manufacture of nails. All these figures for cold iron. Bolton steel nails cannot be made and sold at present prices without loss; hence production has been stopped, and the mills will run on orders only. Price of bar at 8@10c; nails at $4 75@5 00. Some Pittsburgh and Wheeling goods are promised upon this market at lower figures.

IRONTON, OHIO.

Pig is firmer, and an advance of the price may be counted on in No. 1 mill and foundry. During the last week the receipts were 350 tons, against 270 tons shipped. The *Journal* quotes:

Mill, hot blast..... $38 00@40 00
Foundry, hot blast..... 40 00@42 00
Etna, cold blast, No. 1 Farwheel..... 40 00@—00
Hecla, cold blast, No. 1 Farwheel..... 40 00@45 00

BITUMINOUS.

Belfont No. 1..... $27 00@30 00

Bar is firm at card rates, and the mills have a full supply of orders on hand. Rails are quite high for rails. Nails are more active, and we have to quote full card rates with customary discount. Sheet is firm, but we have not what they can do to fill orders.

Blast furnaces will ping up for two or three days this week in order to repair hot blast. W. D. Kelly & Sons, have on a heavy force at their furnace at Kelly's Station, and will supply to completion. It will be built for charcoal only, but so constructed that it can at any time be changed to bituminous coal. The stack is about 60 feet high, with an eleven foot bosh, which can be changed to 12 feet. The Vesuvius Furnace will be ready for blast in a few days. She is completely metamorphosed.

Sugar.

New York—On Tuesday of last week, the market for raw opened with considerable depression, and closed with a decline of ⅛ per lb. The *Shipping List* of Saturday, were made at a further reduction of ⅛ of a cent., say on a basis of 10½@10⅝c for fair to good Refining Cuba; but a better inquiry soon imparted increased strength, the market got quite buoyant, as the day wore on and the operations of Wednesday and Thursday showed an improvement, from the lowest point, of one quarter of a cent, bringing fair to 10¾c, and good Refining to 10¾c. Friday there was also a good inquiry, chiefly from refiners, the market becoming stronger and stronger as the day advanced, until, at the close, good refining was sold at 10¾c, a further improvement of one-eighth of a cent. Saturday there was more or quiet, sales to 11¼c for fair, and 11½ for good refining, at which the market closed, though the money pressure had a tendency to advance rates, and the market closed buoyantly. The supply from first hands, though steady in the receipts, is never large, and refiners in want of stock have generally to go to the second hands to get fully responding to the improvement in the raw article. The stock has been reduced to a very moderate compass, and, for the season, last, being mostly in store, is held for advanced prices, and the current demand is supplied from second hands. The stock of raw sugar, falling off on Wednesday, and recovering a little subsequently, but our impression is that the week's figures show some reduction from the rates of Tuesday last. There is a speculative inquiry for Hard at our quotations, and refiners are in the hands of operations of that kind. We quote Hard (Pure Crystallized and Crushed), 13@13¼c; Soft White (1, 2 & 3), 11@11½c; Soft Yellow (Extra), 10¾@—; and Yellow (Ordinary), 10¼@10⅝c. Molasses, Cuba, 33@34c ₰ gallon, as to quality. The sales of Raw are 1776 hhds. Cuba at 10¼@10⅝c; 178 Clarified do, 10¾@11c; 56 Porto Rico, 10¾@10⅞c; 129 Melado, and 121 bbls. Demerara, 11¼@11½c; in bbls. Clarified do, 12c; and 1,750 bxs. Havana, 13@13½c; 4 tierces.

STOCK.

	Sugar. Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Molado. Hhds.
Stock April 9, 1869	39,000	60,120	275	350
Stock April 7, 1868	21,053	18,772	25,371	
Stock April 1, 1867	20,000	20,000	20,000	700
Stock April 10, 1866	26,905	20,252	109,362	800
Stock April 6, 1865	43,164	30,649	107,849	771

PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,

Stands great heat without change remains liquid at low temperatures. Special Oil for tempering Steel Wagon Springs.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop,

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,

Adapted to any good demand.

Spindle Oil, No. 1 Head-Light Oil, No. 2, Tanners' Neatsfoot, Benzoline, Lubricating & Finishing Oil, Gum Shellac, Harness Oil, Paraffine, Lard, Varnish, &c., for prices &c., apply at Refinery, Bright Iron Work and Machinery from hot.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Teddle's patents by superheated steam in Vacuo, on Saturday, and are therefore odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, made a high temperature test, and will not chill in the coldest weather. The Railroad Oils are compounded and are in constant use by the principal railroads in the country. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET, Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

W. M. McCUTCHEON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND BROKER IN

CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM,

NO. 7 EIGHTH (formerly Hancock) STREET.

Prompt returns made on consignments. Oil City correspondence, J. N. McCUTCHEON, Oil City, Pa.

B. A. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY S. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa

REMOVAL.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., WILL REMOVE HIS

Steamship and Advertising Agency,

On MONDAY, April 5th, to No. 143 SMITHFIELD STREET, near fifth avenue, and next door to office of Freedom's Friend. (German paper). tf

CENTRAL AND UNION

Pacific RR. Bonds.

The cheapest investment now on the market. For sale by

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.

Also, dealer in Government Bonds, Gold, Coupons and Foreign Exchange, at market rates.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 133@133¼.

NEW YORK, April 12—P. M.

MONEY.

The Money market was very close, the bulk of the operations being at 7 ₰ ct. currency, with a concession of 5 ₰ ct. mainly the former, and cold interest. Discounts nominal.

STERLING.

Dull and heavy at 109¾@110, for best bills, and it is difficult to name the price for round lots.

GOLD

Lower, but closed quiet and steady; opened at 133; fell to 132¾, and closed at 133@133¼. The activity of Saturday is reflected in the operations to-day which reach $10,000,000. The City of Brooklyn brought $1,000,000 in specie on gold from Europe, for which the Assistant Treasurer has issued his check to-day. The interest in coin interest to-day were $17,300. The Treasury sold four millions of gold on Saturday, and for currency $2,861,000. Sands's Street Gold Exchange Bank of New York paid all its gold checks Saturday.

GOVERNMENTS

Opened strong with 130 and 130¼ as the features. The former sold as high as 131, but the advance was not sustained, and the market fell off to 130¼. The other issues were dull and heavy, with no change in prices. The following are the sales: $1,000 6's, 1881, c. & r., 130; $1,000 do, 130; $1,000 do, 130; $1,000 do,

The Daily Commercial.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Large Number of New Wells Struck—The Great Boiler Explosion at Church Run—Fatal Accident.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday has the following petroleum items: A new thirty-five barrel well was struck a day or two since on the Story farm. It is owned by the Columbian Oil Company. A new well, on the Blood farm, struck about ten days ago and not previously reported, is now yielding seventy-five barrels a day. It is owned by Henry Byrom and others. On the Cronyn lease of the Clark farm, Upper Cherry Run, a new well was struck about two weeks ago. It is producing about thirty barrels of black oil per day, while the last two weeks three wells have been completed on Charley Run, near Oil City, and connected to a pretty thorough test, but as yet they have not produced oil in paying quantities, and the indications are that they will struck a few days ago Colonel G. F. Chester struck a new duster on the Little farm, on the extreme southern part of the Pleasantville district. About two weeks a new well was struck on the Cochran farm, near Church Run. It has since produced about thirty five barrels per day. The well is now twenty-five barrels per day. The Wood, Hill & Wood well, on the Hood farm, Upper Cherry Run, was completed, Clark Bartlett, Upper Cherry Run, is now yielding fifteen barrels per day. On Friday last Mr. Samuel Andrews struck a new well on the Tallman farm on the above Cherry Run. The first flow of the production was reported at thirty-five barrels per day.

About eleven o'clock on Saturday night last a fire broke out near the main smoke stack in the rear of the cook house attached to the Herron well, church run. The fire was not discovered until it had made so much progress that it was found impossible to extinguish it, or for any one to enter the engine house and blow off the steam which was in the boiler. The flames made rapid headway, and in a short time the engine and roof were so much burned that they fell in upon the boiler, heating it greatly and causing it to explode. Fortunately only one man, the engineer, was at all injured and he, it is reported, was but slightly scalded. The total destruction of the engine house and boiler will not fall short of $1,000.

About ten o'clock on Saturday morning last an accident occurred on one of the Haldeman wells on the Atkinson farm, Upper Cherry Run, by which a man named Lapean was fatally injured. At the time of the accident a number of men were engaged in drawing the tubing from the well, and it appears that an iron band waived off and fell a distance of twenty or thirty feet, striking Lapean, who was standing on the derrick floor, upon the side of his head, knocking him down and fracturing his skull in a frightful manner. A physician was called in, after examining Lapean's injuries, pronounced them fatal. The unfortunate man is thirty-five years of age, and has a wife and three children who are dependent upon his exertions for support.

The recent news from Cuba is exciting deep interest in Washington, not only in political, but diplomatic circles, and is freely commented upon. The large number of Cubans now in Washington express the most unbounded confidence as to the success of their cause, and assert that within a short time enough men will be under arms to drive the Spaniards entirely from the interior islands to the forts on the seacoast. When this is accomplished they say that Spain will be forced to acknowledge the independence of the Island. Our Government is evidently fully advised as to the importance of protecting Americans on the Island and American vessels which happen to be in Cuban waters.

CITY MATTERS.

Educational.

The following rules have been adopted by the Committee on Teachers' Permanent Certificates for Allegheny county:

No member of the Committee will sign an application for a permanent certificate until the application has been passed at a regular meeting of the Committee.

All applicants will be examined on the theory of teaching, and whatever other branches the Committee may think proper. A Thesis on such a topic as the papers of foolscap paper, and not less than eight, will be required from each applicant, and must be signed by the Committee.

All applicants will be required to have studied some works on the theory of teaching, in view of the proposed examination the following works are suggested: Page, Wickersham, Hart and Fogg's.

The Committee will meet on the second Saturday of each month, (except July,) at Nos. 62 and 54 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The hours will be from 9 to 12 A. M.

By order of the Committee.

April 10, 1869.

The University's Next Man.

We notice that the University begines not to form a corps of professors in Law and Mechanical Engineering, incorporated into the general system. This it is able to do mainly in consequence of the combined activity and liberality of its friends in securing the services from the army of Colonel W. J. Nicodemus, and in providing for the necessary outlay West Point scholarship will, we believe, possessed of the requisite time of study). No fee. Now, let us have the pleasure at an early day of announcing that Colonel Nicodemus has consented to represent it in the faculty, and then with the full apostolic number to stand for all time to come, the University will at once feel that the excuse is gone for banishing unconscious the home-root under the protest of education.

ARREST OF A TURK.—Officer John Sacher last evening arrested and placed in the lock-up, a young man who gave his name as Solomon Turk, for disorderly conduct at the Red Lion Hotel, on Sixth (late St. Clair) street. Turk is a radikaan, and is stopping with several comrades, at the hotel mentioned. Yesterday evening, while in the bar-room, he became disorderly and wanted to fight everybody in sight. Mine Landlord, Mr. Hahn, one member was called, and Turk was taken into custody and locked up. He will be disposed of this morning.

BURGLARY.—The saloon of J. Ostermaier on Penn street, in the Fifth (old Fifth) ward was entered on Saturday night or early Sunday morning, and the pockets of nearly all the boarders in the house emptied of their contents, amounting in all to about one hundred dollars. An entrance was effected in a way of a back window which had been left open. The thief is believed to have entered the house on the Saturday night. There is no clue to the guilty party.

COLLISION ON TRAMS.—John Callahan made an information before Mayor Drum of Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, charging James A. Stoker with assault and battery. The prosecution alleges that Stoker, while driving a Becca street, and immediately thereafter his team ran off the track and struck Callahan's wagon and had his arm broken, besides sustaining other severe injuries. The defendant was required to give three hundred dollars bail for a hearing.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—A man named Wilkinson was arrested on a process by the city slave Thomas yesterday, and afterwards made his escape. It seems that the process was issued in the absence of the mayor, and the arrest occurred at Reiser's saloon a few weeks since. Wilkinson was visiting the jail to see a friend there, arrested the fugitive and brought him and took him into court. On the way out of the Court's room he made "a break," and has not been seen since.

ANOTHER ARREST.—It was stated yesterday that three arrests had been made of parties for interfering with the Allegheny Fire Alarm Telegraph. Yesterday James Hunter was arrested on an information made by Chief Gabby, charging him with tampering with the Fire Alarm Telegraph and pulling fire alarm signal. Hunter was required to give bail in one hundred dollars bail to appear at a hearing on Wednesday evening next.

FOUND.—Officer Sylvis, one of the Fifth avenue patrolmen, yesterday saw a young man pick up a pocket book on Smithfield street, where the cars of the Birmingham Passenger railway stop. The officer took possession of the book and found the owner. The latter is a lady, who had dropped it in alighting from the car, came up and proved her property. She then left the officer returned the book and contents.

GRAND VELOCIPEDE CARNIVAL.—There is to be grand velocipede masquerade and fancy dress carnival at the Keystone Rink on Thursday evening. Every arrangement has been made to make this the velocipede event of the season. All riders are expected to report at the Rink on —— to-morrow evening, and will be allowed to ride unless in full costume.

RAID ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—The Allegheny police on Sunday evening made a raid on a disorderly house kept by Josephene Basset on First alley, Allegheny city. Three females and the same number of females were arrested. The men were fined five dollars and costs each, and the women committed to jail for thirty days.

MORE CONSCIENCE MONEY.—It was stated yesterday that a dry goods firm of this city had received through the medium of the Catholic confession one hundred dollars of money.

Yesterday another firm received sixty one dollars, accompanied by a note in the same handwriting, stating that it had been stolen several years ago by a penitent woman.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Stephen Blange, charged with stealing $85 from John McCambridge, proprietor of a saloon in the Twelfth ward, where Blange formerly boarded, had a hearing before Magistrate Brush yesterday, and in default of bail was committed for trial at Court.

STRAY MULE.—A stray mule was taken up some days ago by the Mayor's police in the vicinity of Soho, and is now in Reed's stable in the locality mentioned. The owner can recover the same by calling on the Mayor's clerk.

ARM BROKEN.—A man named George Stedford, who resides on Ohio avenue, fell from a tree which he was trimming on Saturday afternoon and fractured his arm.

WANTED.—A business man of experience wants a situation in the lumber, planing mill, sash and door business. See want column, on first page.

PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association will be held at half-past two o'clock this afternoon.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mary Gladstone made her first appearance in this city at the Opera House last evening, and we regret to say she was not greeted with an audience she deserved. She is an actress of a high order of merits, and we hope on her next visit to the Mine Indian she will receive that welcome which does not partake of the sensational, but exhibits a friendly grasp of hands, a warm welcome, and has given her the assurance much cordial sympathy. To-night she will appear as "Lady Audley" in which character she will appear as "Queen Elizabeth" and "Mary Stuart" in which she has established a favorable distinction.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—There was a perfect jam at this house last evening, to hear and see the great Female Minstrel, James Taylor, who created quite a sensation and was encored some half a dozen times. He is a great card, and deserves the liberal support he began this evening, as will also the star company.

AMERICAN THEATER.—The Arabs and their Camerelan allies had another crowded audience last evening, and the performances were cordially applauded. Another attractive bill is announced for this evening, in which every member of the new company will take part.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

The Passing Bill for the New Wards—Its Introduction into Select Council—Gross Members Bolt from the Chamber and Leave Council Without a Quorum—Resolution of Censure.

On Monday afternoon, April 12th, 1869, the Councils of Pittsburgh met on special call, in their respective Chambers, City Building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McAULEY - - - - - President.
E. S. MORROW, - - - - - - Clerk.

Councils came to order at a quarter past two o'clock, and on motion of Mr. BURGWIN, Mr. SHIPTON was called to preside—Mr. McAULEY being absent.

The CLERK then called the roll, the following members answering to their names: Messrs. Ahlborn, Armstrong, Brown, Burgwin, Collins, Craig, Dickson, Edwards, Gallaher, Gross, Hallman, Herron, Holmes, Jones, Kane, Kerr, Kirk, Lauffman, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, Morrow, Mr. Manlove, Mr. Owen, Ogden, Quinn, Rafferty, Schmidt, Scull, Shipton, Stewart, Wallright, and White.

On motion of Mr. MORROW the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT stated that he did not know for what special purpose the meeting had been called, and he presumed that whatever it was it would be first taken up and disposed of.

THE GRADING AND PAVING ACT—NO ACTION—VARIOUS MOTIONS—UNUSUAL PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. GROSS then stated that he held in his hand, the act adopted at a meeting of the members from the rural districts, held some days ago, in relation to the grading and paving of the main avenues leading from the city, which he would move at this meeting.

Mr. MORROW rose to a question of order, and thought it was entirely out of order to introduce the main avenues leading from the city, which he would move at this meeting.

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Mr. GROSS said that